

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

"In examining the official correspondence between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners, we see nothing that leads us to entertain any hope of a speedy peace. HERRERA was considered as the leader of the peace party, and he certainly is at the head of the moneyed interest and the aristocracy of the country, whom we should think would be in favor of peace; and yet, immediately after a severe defeat in a pitched battle, at the gates of the capital, which left the capital itself at our mercy, we see the language he holds, and the terms he proposes—terms which they all must have known would not be accepted, and which must inevitably lead to the loss of the city and to another defeat if they attempted still further to defend it.

"Every thing indicates that this, if not already, will in future be a national war on the part of the Mexicans, in which the nature of the country, the extent of it, and the habits of the people will give them many and great advantages over an invading army.

"From what has taken place, we greatly fear that both the Government and the People have fully made up their minds to fight it out, and to listen to no terms of accommodation. This seems to be the general opinion in our community, and the recent news is uniformly regarded here, if not as entirely unfavorable, at least very discouraging."—N. O. Journal.

The perusal of this paragraph in a New Orleans paper suggests the inquiry, What has become of the peace party which our Government expected to find in Mexico, ready to hail General Scott as a deliverer, to treat with Mr. Trist, and for love or money cede to us one-half of their country? There is no trace of them to be found, and, instead of friends and the olive-branch, we meet nothing but enemies the most fierce and determined. Our march to the capital, instead of submission, finds all classes and conditions united against us—the very lepers and women taking up arms to resist and repel us. Our victories, so far from conquering peace, have produced the singular effect of reconciling all domestic strifes, and uniting against us the fiercest rival chieftains, mutual enemies before and seeking to cut each other's throats. The Pacific HERRERA, the banished PAREDES, the aspiring SANTA ANNA, have forgotten their private feuds and animosities, and united their energies and influence in repelling our overtures and resisting our arms.

Did ever any men charged with the conduct of public affairs betray so gross and unpardonable an ignorance of a people against whom they meditated war, both as regards their military capacity and resources and their temper and character, as our rulers have shown in regard to the people of Mexico? They were held to be so imbecile and pusillanimous that they would hardly dream of offering any resistance to our arms, and that ten thousand men (that was the sage estimate of the *Union*) would be quite enough to subdue all Mexico and dictate terms of peace in the Halls of Montezuma. Under this fatal misconception, our Government dispatched a Minister (Mr. SLIDELL) to arrange the boundary of our new acquisition, late a part of Mexico, and, scorning any tenderness for wounded national pride, with an arrogance as unbecoming as it was impolitic, demanded that he should be received in the character and with all the diplomatic rank and respect of a Minister Plenipotentiary, instead of a simple Commissioner to treat of the unsettled boundary of Texas; which last was all that the dismembered party asked; yet, rather than yield that poor grain of conciliation, we haughtily withdrew our Envoy, and forthwith marched an army into possession of the territory which just before we had offered to make the subject of negotiation and amicable settlement. Our despised enemy resisted; war ensued, and now where are we? Reaping the fruits of our pride and folly. Our General has fought his way to the heart of the country. He has conquered difficulties unsurpassed by those which opposed Hannibal in his Alpine (not his African) march, and, with a skill and courage not excelled by that great captain's, planted his victorious standards on the towers of the Mexican capital. Instead, however, of weakness, disunion, and submission, he finds a spirit of resistance fierce and universal, and an apparent determination to suffer every extremity sooner than submit.

Such was the aspect of affairs at the moment of our latest advices. Should these circumstances have changed, and the authorities of Mexico, listening to more prudent counsels, have yielded to terms of peace, we shall rejoice. But as a sample of the spirit which, on the contrary, seemed to animate all classes, we subjoin an appeal from the Governor of the State of Mexico, not heretofore published in our paper, which breathes any thing but submission; and which, for its lofty and unflinching tone, would do honor to any page of Roman annals:

The constitutional Governor of the free and sovereign State of Mexico to its inhabitants:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Misfortune still pursues us, and the rout of our troops, twice in one day, in the vicinity of the capital, has exposed us to the severest blow of fate. To this series of afflictions reverses others still greater may be added; and to bear up against them will require the highest effort of patriotism and a constant proof against any trial.

The misfortune of defeat is nothing compared with that of humiliation and ignominy.

Our fathers died in order to give us independence, to free us from a foreign yoke, and that our country might hold a rank among nations. Let us die rather than traffic away in a vile bargain what they purchased with their blood. Death is preferable to ignominy; and if our forefathers struggled for ten years, in bloody combats, under circumstances a thousand times more adverse to us than those of the present day, let us struggle for another ten or for a hundred years, until we have vindicated their fame and our own.

Citizens of the State of Mexico: We have called ourselves free and independent for more than twenty years. Let us die free and independent rather than sell our land and our brethren for foreign gold.

Fellow-citizens: Freedom and constancy, and let us bear up against this load of misfortune with the assurance that the nation which desires to be free is so.

FRANCISCO M. DE OLAGUEL.

Toluca, August 26, 1847.

MEXICAN MOONLIGHT.—"Meet me by moonlight alone" can be practiced in Mexico with beautiful effect, we should think, judging from the following extract from an army letter which was published not long since in a Southern paper:

"Perhaps you will not believe me when I tell you that I am writing this by moonlight—yes, the beautiful bright moonlight of Mexico. Heaven help those in the United States who think they know what moonlight is! They know nothing about it. Moonlight in Mexico is not a mere—pure, light, magnificent, beautiful description. It is the element of moonlight. Every object stands out in bold relief, and so clear and pure is the atmosphere that the stars and the broad unclouded sky seem within reach. I have enjoyed this enchanting moonlight a hundred times while sitting with my round in front of my tent, or sometimes we take a promenade around the camp, and the guard will permit us to sit at other times pass out and wander through the beautiful streets of the city and listen to the chatter of a thousand Mexican tongues, jabbering to one another across the streets. It is at such times that we inhale the sweet odor of the now ripening fruits that grow so plentifully in this city—such as oranges, lemons, limes, figs, dates, and almonds—and then that best of all fruit, the peach, grows here to its greatest perfection. All these things combined will ever give a soldier some happy hours."

There was a tornado at Portsmouth (N. H.) on Friday last, by which the large factory of the Portsmouth Steam Company, 200 feet long by 70 wide, was unroofed, and several chimneys blown down.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The storm of Thursday night, some account of which is given in another column, having interrupted the communication by railroad between this city and Baltimore, deprives us of the benefit of any accounts by mail from the East.

By means of the Telegraph, however, we have received from our Baltimore correspondent the cheering assurance that the Whigs of Maryland, at the regular election on Wednesday last, carried four out of the six Representatives in Congress to which that State is entitled, being a gain of two Members, and securing beyond any contingency a Whig majority in the next House of Representatives. The names of the successful candidates are as follows: JOHN G. CHAPMAN, J. DIXON ROMAN, ALEXANDER EVANS, and JOHN W. CRISFIELD, Whigs; THOMAS W. LIGON and ROBERT M. McLANE, Democrats.

We are sorry to learn that no doubt is any longer entertained of the election of PHILIP F. THOMAS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of seven or eight hundred. We regret the defeat of the worthy Whig candidate, WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, which is to be attributed to the exertions of the Government in the city of Baltimore, and the negligence of the Whigs in some of the strongest Whig counties of the State.

The Legislature of the State will be decidedly Whig.

From the despatch of our correspondent we infer that the rain storm of Thursday night was quite as severe at Baltimore as in this city. The bridges over the Patuxent and Pauxent rivers, both on the railroad and turnpike, are swept off, and the dams of five mills destroyed. Jones's Falls, at Baltimore, overflowed and flooded some of the lower streets, doing much damage to property.

Flour sold in Baltimore yesterday at \$5.81; in Philadelphia and New York the market was unchanged.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

From the election which took place in the State of Georgia on Monday last, for a Governor and Members of the State Legislature, we have no other information than is contained in the following brief paragraphs:

Partial returns from Richmond county give a Whig majority of about 170 votes. The vote has been a small one, and Gen. CLINCH, the Whig candidate for Governor, will fall behind the majority of Gov. CRAWFORD about 100 votes. This, however, was to be expected, as Gov. CRAWFORD resided in this county, and received the votes of many Democrats.—Augusta Sentinel.

The result in Baldwin county is: For Governor—TOWNS, (Dem.) 315; Clinch, (Whig.) 317.—Milledgeville Union.

We congratulate the gallant Whigs of "Old Chatham" upon the splendid triumph of yesterday. They have routed their opponents "horse, foot, and dragons." The result is a handsome compliment to the present able and efficient administration of State affairs, and a heartfelt tribute to the pure and unsullied character of the veteran Clinch. The following is the result: For Governor—Gen. Clinch, 776; G. W. Towns, 582. Whig gain 209!—Savannah Republican.

Extensive Manufactories of Cotton and other materials have for some years past been established in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia—in the last named State especially, where also the extent of public improvements does credit to the enlightened liberality of its citizens. We are glad now to perceive the manufacturing spirit spreading into other parts of the South, where it has hitherto been unfelt, and to see establishments taking root which have ever been found as conducive to local prosperity as to the public interest. In the city of Charleston, on the 2d instant, the corner-stone of the cotton mill of a manufacturing company was laid in the presence of a large number of citizens, stockholders, and others; and the Charleston Mercury, in announcing the event, says:

"We were gratified to perceive the interest manifested in this enterprise by gentlemen of wealth, owners of real estate, who have no stock in the association; and we trust that the day is not far distant when the corner-stone of a building for ten to fifteen thousand spindles will be laid. Indeed, we learn that one of the Charleston company holds authority to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars from a Northern capitalist and manufacturer, whenever our capitalists are ready to respond. Besides those who have a stake in this enterprise as stockholders or owners of real estate, we were pleased to see that a large number of ladies were present to witness the ceremony, and manifest their interest in this undertaking."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—Last Monday the proposition to abolish the distinction between colored people and whites in respect to the right of suffrage was rejected by the people of Connecticut. As far as heard from the votes stand for the proposition, 2,548: against it, 6,884.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.—A New York letter says: "Recent letters from Rio make it quite certain that the stories told relative to the treatment of our whalers have been exaggerated, and that the Brazilian Government is kindly disposed towards us."

We see it stated in a letter from this city that Mr. ARMSTRONG, Consul at Liverpool, (now on a visit here), has resigned that office, and is to receive the Brigadiership in the Army made vacant by the death of Gen. HOPKINS.

CELEBRATION.—On the last instant there was a grand celebration at Indianapolis, to commemorate the completion of the railroad from Madison to that city.

IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.

A large Convention was held at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 24th September, at which were present delegations from many counties of East Tennessee and also from South Carolina. Resolutions, reported by Col. JAMES GADSDEN, of South Carolina, were unanimously adopted, asking of the Tennessee Legislature an extension of the time within which the Georgia railroad is required to be completed to the Tennessee river, and a subscription by the State for the completion of the Hiwassee railroad from Chattanooga to Knoxville. The third resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the very earnest and favorable consideration of Tennessee and Virginia the construction of a railroad from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Charlottesville, Virginia, or to the State of Tennessee the construction of a macadamized road from Knoxville, graded suitably for a railroad, to the Virginia line, to meet the Virginia road now in progress; and that the respective Legislatures of Virginia and Tennessee be requested to grant charters for the construction of such railroad or macadamized road, and to subscribe for one-half of the stock thereof."

The resolutions, rather incoherently, concur in the proposition of the Greenville Convention for an appropriation for the improvement of the Holston river from Knoxville to Kingsport, and the French Broad to the mouth of Nolachucky, with a view to steamboat navigation.

Another Convention was called to meet at Atlanta about the middle of November, which delegates from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee were invited to attend.—Richmond Times.

CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state confidently that arrangements have at length been made for the immediate completion of that most important work, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Without entering into minute particulars, it will be sufficient to say that the contractors have accepted subscriptions and guaranties for the Company's bonds for an amount exceeding the sum requisite to complete the canal, including all incidental expenses for engineering, salaries, damages for land, right of way, and interest on the bonds; and leaving, besides, \$192,000 in the hands of the trustees to cover any possible deficit. Messrs. NATHAN HALE and JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, and HORATIO ALLEN, of New York, have been appointed trustees to receive and disburse all the money, in order to its proper application; and the contractors in chief are to receive no money until the work is finished. Two years have been allowed the contractors for the completion of the canal; but as their interest lies in its speediest completion, it is not improbable that it will be finished by May or June, 1849. The Board of Directors and the Maryland State Agents have both fully assented to the pecuniary arrangements of the contractors; and we may therefore with entire confidence congratulate our fellow-citizens of this District and of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and not only them, but the country at large, that the managers of this important work have at length surmounted all the difficulties which have so long arrested it, and that there is every prospect of its early completion to Cumberland.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The protracted struggle in the New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse, between the two rival factions, the *Old Hunkers* and the *Barnburners*, has resulted in the triumph of the former by seven or eight votes, and the consequent nomination of their favorites for the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, &c. What was the origin of these party names, or what their exact signification, we are unable to inform our readers; indeed it would require much study and an able instructor to master the party vocabulary of that faction-ridden State. We only learn from their newspaper discussions that Messrs. FLAGG, JOHN VAN BUREN, and other peculiar friends of ex-*President* VAN BUREN, belong to and are among the leaders of the second named and defeated party; and that Messrs. CROSSLAND, of the Albany Argus, Gov. MARCY, ERASTUS CORNING, and other distinguished Democrats of the State, are the leaders or influential members of the other and successful party. The feud between them appears to be angry and inveterate, and the New York Evening Post, which sides with the Barnburning wing, charges that the late Governor WRIGHT was defeated at the last election by the treachery of the *Hunkers* in uniting with the Whigs. The Post states further that the recent severe struggle in the Convention "closed in setting aside the candidate for the office of Comptroller (Mr. FLAGG) demanded by the mass of the Democracy of the State."

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer of rank at Puebla to his wife in Washington, dated the 10th of September. It seems to open a new source of anxiety respecting the issues of this ill-starred invasion of Mexico, although we entertain a strong hope that the reinforcement of General LANE, which marched from Vera Cruz on the 19th, reached both Jalapa and Puebla in time to avert any disaster from the commands of Major LALLY and Col. CHILDS, which, according to this letter, appeared to be in great jeopardy:

PUEBLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

"All the expresses sent by Gen. Scott to Puebla have been cut off; but one has escaped, being the only official intelligence I have received since Gen. Scott left here. An express came to me yesterday and reported that he left Mexico on the 8th, and was robbed of his despatches. I am, and have been, hemmed in by 4,000 Mexicans for the last three weeks. The Mexicans represent Major Lally, with 1,000 men, as surrounded and hemmed in at Jalapa, and cannot venture out. Major Lally ought to have been here fifteen days since. The whole country swarms with guerrillas."

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship *Ohio*, Capt. STRINGHAM, with the Hon. Mr. Top, newly appointed Minister to Brazil, on board, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of August. The *Ohio* would be present in a short time on her course. She is destined for the Pacific.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday last says that Mr. WM. KEY BOND, an eminent lawyer of that city and formerly a member of Congress from the Chillicothe district, had both his legs broken on the previous day, and was otherwise injured by the fall of a derick upon him. He was not expected to survive.

BRITISH TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The Liverpool Mercury gives the following as a comparative statement of the exports from Liverpool to the United States during the five months ending with August, inclusive, during the last two years:

Articles.	1846.	1847.	Increase.
Manufactured goods, packages	37,104	78,574	41,470
Hardware, packages	16,675	27,099	10,424
Bags, packages	51	2,830	2,779
Earthenware, crates	16,163	17,039	876
Do half crates	6,555	7,350	795
Do casks	1,124	1,396	272
Coal, tons	8,110	9,497	1,387
Iron, tons	16,795	35,868	19,071
Salt, tons	16,795	29,363	12,569
Chemicals and apothecaries' pack'g	2,388	3,689	1,301
Books and stationery	274	420	146
Tin plates, boxes	105,464	77,214	

COTTON IN INDIA.—The London Times says: "Government have received and are considering a most comprehensive plan for the further growth and greater encouragement of the cultivation of cotton in India, so as to make this country, whenever expedient, entirely independent of the United States for the basis of the greatest of our staple manufactures. The plan is also connected with the abolition of the salt duty in India—a measure of the highest importance, and which, it is stated, can be effected by the plan suggested without any material loss to the revenue."

GENERALS WORTH, FELLOW, AND SMITH.—The New Orleans Times, by reference to dates and occurring facts, shows the reported death of either of these officers to be improbable. In its article, speaking of numerous letters it has seen, the following paragraph occurs: "If any information to be relied on had been received, it is not probable that the fact of General WORTH being wounded would be mentioned and no allusion to the death of Gen. SMITH."

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.—The amount in the Savings Bank at Worcester, Massachusetts, is about one million of dollars, made up principally of deposits from people at work in the factories along the line of the new railroad. Many of them make regular deposits every pay day.

THE LATE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS.

We were visited on Thursday night with one of the most terrific storms, accompanied with vivid lightning, appalling thunder, and heavy rain, that probably was ever before experienced in this city and its neighborhood. The storm commenced about eight o'clock; rain descended in torrents; and so continued, with very little intermission, until near daylight. At midnight there was an awful crash of thunder, which seemed to strike the earth not far from the Capitol; another dreadful and appalling peal of thunder followed about one o'clock, and still another about two o'clock. During all this time successive flashes of vivid lightning and heavy rain added to the awfulness of the scene.

It was to be expected that such tremendous thunder and heavy rains would cause some loss of life and considerable injury to property. We have not, however, heard of any deaths by lightning, and hope we shall have none hereafter to record. A large oak tree, near the Eastern Branch was shivered to pieces.

The flood in the Eastern Branch and around the village of Bladensburg was appalling. The bridge across the Branch near Bladensburg, on the line of the railroad, was thrown down by the rising and pressure of the water, so that, when the six o'clock train reached that point yesterday morning, the cars had to return to this city with their passengers. The communication between Baltimore and this city by railroad is now stopped, and it is thought that the necessary repairs cannot be effectually made within four or five days.

We learn from a gentleman who went to his place near Bladensburg yesterday, about eleven o'clock, that the village was completely surrounded by the flood, which had reached the second floor of many of the houses, and driven the terrified inhabitants altogether from their lower rooms. Great distress prevailed in the village; but it is hoped, although not yet ascertained, that no lives have been lost. It is ascertained that all the bridges leading into Bladensburg have been swept away or rendered impassable.

In our own city much damage has been done in the basements and cellars of large buildings on Pennsylvania avenue. The basement of the Fountain Building, belonging to Mr. Ulysses Ward, was much filled with water, occasioned by the sudden rise of Tiber Creek close by it. A large and heavy drag, belonging to Mr. Emery, granite cutter, was carried off by the force of the stream, and has not yet been heard of. The extensive and valuable lumber yard of Mr. John Purdy, east of the Tiber and near the railroad depot, which we visited yesterday afternoon, presents a scene of complete devastation. Large piles of lumber, which fifty men could not have raised or even moved, were overturned and floated about the premises. All the tenements in the alley near the lumber-yard were completely flooded. The basement of the house known by the name of the St. Charles Rectory was also filled with water, but, as the building was untenanted, the damage will not be so great. We regret to add that the splendid rectory in the large basement of Washington Hall, at the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, (nearly completed with only furniture and fixtures), has suffered greatly by the flood. The basement and cellars in the New City Hotel, lately erected by B. Ogley Taylor, Esq., have also been considerably damaged by the flood.

In Georgetown, we regret to learn that the flood has inundated Water street so as to cause much damage to property and even loss of life. Yesterday boats were floated in Water street, and many persons were busily employed in removing their goods and valuables, in expectation of a further rising of the waters late night in the Potomac. We are sorry to learn that a man named Jacob Flanner, a baker, was drowned yesterday in Rock creek. The unfortunate man was endeavoring to get drift wood, but his foot slipped and he fell into the water and was drowned, in spite of an effort made to save him by his own brother, who saw him sink to rise no more. A colored man named Basil, living with Coroner Woodward, was also drowned yesterday in Rock creek, while he was attempting to haul on shore pumpkins and drift wood as they floated down the stream. It was reported last evening that two or three other persons were missing. We record these sad occurrences with pain, as part of the effects of the late tremendous storm and flood. And we sincerely hope that we shall have nothing more of so distressing and fatal a character to record.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—At a mass meeting of the Anti-Renters of the county of Rensselaer, held pursuant to public notice, at the Presbyterian Church in Stephentown, on the 25th September, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That we accede to the propositions for an amicable arrangement of the Anti-Rent difficulties, so called, made on the 14th instant by Hon. John C. Spencer, on the part of Wm. F. Van Rensselaer, to Calvin Pepper, Jr., Charles F. Bouton, and Henry Betts, on the part of the People, which proposition is in substance, as we understand it, that all matters in dispute shall be left for arbitration to Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Hon. William Kent, and Hon. Judge Denio of this State.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—Two married women of Nauvoo have recently been shot dead by their husbands, under singular and melancholy circumstances. A few weeks ago an old revolutionary pensioner named Hatch, who is nearly ninety years of age, but a Mormon, killed his wife by mistake in an endeavor to shoot those who were molesting his house. A few days afterwards a Mr. Tolley killed his wife by shooting her as she entered a rear door of the house at a late hour of the night, supposing her to be a man attached to a body of anti-Mormons from whom he was expecting an attack.

AN IRON MAN—SINGULAR PETRIFICATION!—On Saturday week a gentleman brought into Portsmouth, (Ohio), from the Bloom Forest, Scioto county, a part of an *iron man*, found in the ore bed! The part was saw the foot and a part of the leg. Having been converted into iron by a gradual process, the minutest divisions, as between the toes, &c. were not visible; but the general outline of the foot and ankle were palpable. The spreading across the toes, the general outline of the toes, the heel, ankle, &c. were perfectly plain. We were told that the head and arms were still more perfect. There could not be the least doubt of its having been a man. Nor is there much doubt of the manner in which it came into this condition. The body must originally have been petrified in lime; but of this there remains now only the outside incrustation, which will crumble off. What was the man is now iron. By some natural process, the iron must have grown out of the lime. And here is a theme for geologists! How did this change take place? If we are right—the fact seems to leave no room for doubt—that this iron man would afford one of the most beautiful subjects for a geological lecture. The iron ore, in which it is found, is called the calcareous formation. The process of its formation would be an instructive study.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

PASSENGERS

In the Hibernia, at Boston, from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Magee, Col. Dwyll, wife, and daughter; Mr. Ferguson, Miss Duncan, Miss Paul, Miss Burton, Miss Rifling, Miss Collins; Mr. C. Thomas, wife, and child;—Donnan, G. E. Clark, Mr. Paul and son; Mr. Sturges (Am. Consul from Manila) and family; Wm. M. Collet, Thos. Hall, Lt. Lamden, George Martin, C. D. Dickey, Messrs. Baker, McNeil, Penfold, Crowden, Martinus, Lettles, Olin, Daniel, Gysbert, Anselm, Molten, Brazer, Brines, Selwick, Doherty, Craft, Graff, Gannan, Jordans, Stucky, E. Tupper, R. D. Shپرد, William Kneale, Josiah Dixon, J. Steet, John Mure, Thos. Holland; H. Road, bearer of despatches; Mr. Ireson and wife; Mrs. McKenzie Frazer and female servant; A. A. Dow, H. Young, Thos. Oakes, E. R. Hoare, R. C. Anderson, Wm. Grange, Thos. Valler, Daniel Humber, Hon. M. McKay, Wm. Montgomery, Jotham Carduck, I. H. Perry, G. C. McHenry, Wm. B. Newbury, John Gibson, Wm. Platt, I. Darsie, J. Stuckee, Chas. Dolson Pitt, Edward Warburg, Dr. W. E. Weston, G. D. Borthwick, Jos. Lawright, Hy. U. G. Couray, Mrs. Dwyne, Mrs. Adams, O. Driscoll, Colonel Dwyne, Chas. Adams; Mr. Paul, wife, and daughter; Rev. E. Williams, Elwood Brown, Alex. McPherson, Peter Grethill, Hy. Knight.

The Springfield Gazette announces the death of the Rev. CALVIN J. TENNEY, D.D. an agent of the American Colonization Society, in whose service he has assiduously labored for several years.

THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The 25th of November has been fixed upon by Governor Briggs, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise in Massachusetts. New Hampshire and Missouri have appointed the same day.

INCREASED IMPORTATIONS.

The Register of the Treasury, in a report dated the 15th of September, states the following facts in relation to the revenue:

Received into the Treasury from Customs during the months of July and August, 1846	\$4,847,884
Received into the Treasury from Customs during the same months in 1847	7,557,411

Increase

Now, this shows very well for the revenue, and so the Secretary of the Treasury wishes to have it. But there is another aspect of the case, and a much more serious one for the people. Let us look into it. The average rate of duties is 25 per cent. Of course, the importation in these months of *dutiable goods* has been about four times the amount of revenue received. The increased revenue being \$2,709,527, the increased importation must be about four times that. We have it, then, near enough for all practical purposes. The increased importation, then, over that of 1846, for the months of July and August, has been just about *eleven millions of dollars*. If we were to suppose this rate of increase to continue during a year, the increase of importations will not be less than *sixty millions of dollars*!—Will any man give this fact as an evidence of benefit from the new Tariff? It is a benefit to nothing but the shipping foreign trade.

This increase of foreign importations is a debt against the pockets of the people, which must be paid for. How is it to be paid for? In these very months the exportation of breadstuffs, which had heretofore sustained us, began to cease, and has now nearly fallen back to the old standard. At this very time, too, the English merchants, pressed on all sides by vast financial difficulties, will be willing to sell their goods at almost any price. Their agents in this country will press them off whenever they can be sold. This state of things is the *true, legitimate effect of the Tariff of 1846*, which increased foreign trade, no doubt, and is just to that extent injurious. Let it be tried by its fruits.

[Cincinnati Chronicle.]

IMPIOUS PRESUMPTION.

The York Gazette of last week contained in its columns a letter written, says the editor, by "one of the purest and best men and most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania," in the course of which occurred the following passage respecting the war, printed in capital letters, just as we copy it:

"You think the war 'a horrid butchery.' I think it the GLORIOUS EXECUTION OF OUR COUNTRY'S GLORIOUS MISSION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, TO CIVILIZE AND CHRISTIANIZE, AND RAISE UP FROM ANARCHY AND DEGRADATION, A MOST IGNORANT, WICKED, AND UNHAPPY PEOPLE! It is the will of God that the afflictions of this people shall be speedily terminated—the wicked to be cut off—the well-disposed to be regenerated and protected."

Who made known to this writer the Divine counsel? Who communicated to him the "will of God"? Have we prophets in these days? Is Saul among them? Are the other pleas for this "horrid butchery" to be abandoned, and are we now to take the ground that we are commissioned agents to execute the decrees of the Almighty, and, by a baptism of fire, wounds, and death, to manifest his gospel of peace on earth and good will to the "ignorant, wicked, indolent, and unhappy" Mexicans? Is this Christianity, or is it not rather the spirit of Mohammedanism, which propagated the religion of its false prophet at the point of the scimitar.—York (Pa.) Republican.

IS IT SO?—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in regard to the war and its origin, says:

"Upon the whole, we think it may be assumed that had the character of the countries of New Mexico and California been understood two years ago as being a continuous desert for a thousand miles, east and west, and for an almost equal scope north and south, a way might have been discovered through which the peace would have been maintained, and a permanent boundary between us and Mexico conceded, defined, and established. In other words, had it been known in the outset that New Mexico and California would not pay for the powder, war would have been superseded by a less expensive agency of settlement."

Here is a clear admission that the war was commenced by Mr. Polk for the conquest of territory. This is, no doubt, in part correct. But we verily believe, if Mr. Polk and his party had not expected to make great political capital out of this aggressive war, it would not have been commenced unconstitutionally, as it was, nor commenced at all.

[Alabama Journal.]

CLEVELAND AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.—We have the pleasure to announce that operations upon this important work were commenced on Thursday last near Cleveland. Ground was broken on one of the sections, in presence of the President of the company and a large concourse of citizens. We have confidence to believe that it will be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay.—Columbus Journal.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—This, in Shakespeare's times, was classed among the greatest evils which can afflict a civilized community. The evil still exists, and it would appear by the following article from the New York Express that attempts to remedy it only make matters worse:

"A good lawyer in full practice remarked to us yesterday that he would guaranty, under the new constitution, to keep a man four years clear of an execution after the suit was initiated, and that he thought six years might be consumed. As the 'new constitution' was mainly got up to facilitate the collection of debts and the termination of suits, such a fact may be of some importance to its advocates."

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.—The brig Henry, which left Newburyport on the 23d February, 1846, for Oregon, arrived at its destination, Oregon city, in March last. A letter from a passenger on board the brig, dated March 17th, which we have had the pleasure of reading, states that the brig arrived in safety, the passengers being all well. There were in the city two churches, two hotels, two flour mills, two saw-mills, and a printing office, from which is issued a paper every fortnight. The city is rapidly increasing, and buildings are continually going up. Goods find a ready market and a fair profit. The writer says it is a good place for emigrants, but the land route is better than the voyage by sea. The brig had 231 days passage to the Sandwich Islands. She did that for three months to rest. Most of her passengers remained there. From the Islands, seventeen days sailing brought her to Columbia bar. Here she met with a gale which lasted eight days, and by which she was driven to Vancouver's Island, then put into New Bay, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where she lay one week, and from thence proceeded about sixty miles to Port Victoria, one of the Hudson Bay Company stations, for provisions and water. The brig remained there a few days, and recommencing her voyage, entered the mouth of the Columbia river early in March in safety.

[Boston Traveller of Thursday.]

THE MACEDONIAN FRIGATE.—Near the Royal yacht lay the United States frigate Macedonian, all a-tanto, and tossed off for the occasion, (as Jack says) at her fore floated the British ensign; at her main a white flag, containing a representation of a wreath of shamrocks and thistles encircling a rose; at the bowsprit end the Jack, and at the speaker flag the pennant of the United States. This man-of-war, being a former enemy, but now no longer, and a former ally, again he so, fired off in gallant style a Royal salute of twenty-one guns so well, and so regularly that we understand the Queen was quite delighted with the compliment. Her Majesty sent, in consequence, a kind invitation to Commodore De Kay and his lady to visit her on board of her yacht on her return, which was, as a matter of course, accepted; but on account of her Majesty's change of views, this was not carried into effect. We hope, however, that the worthy Commodore and his lady will yet have an opportunity of accomplishing the visit; for we feel assured it would be gratifying to her Majesty to testify her approval of the Macedonian's visit at this time. It was for the purpose of bringing a voluntary contribution of breadstuffs from our American brethren towards the distressed Highlanders, and who sent it under the belief that a presentation in this shape would be more appropriate than in cash. It was a noble act; and we believe we state nothing but the fact when we say that in consequence the Macedonian, next to her Majesty, was the greatest object of interest and attraction amongst the host of her Majesty's subjects that crowded the shore and the shipping on the occasion.

[Scotch paper.]

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

We find the following official reports from the officers of the 5th regiment United States infantry, concerning the glorious achievements at Churubusco, in the Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette:

HEADQUARTERS